## The Impartial Man's OPINION,

Who shou'd be SPBAKER of the House of Commons of Ireland, 1713.

Very much suspect the credit of my Opinion, because it is Impartial; and yet for this Reason, because it is Impartial, I shall desire leave to Recommend it.

It is very probable, our House of Commons will be as full at the Opening of this Session of Parliament, as ever it has been known upon any Occasion heretofore; and the Members on both Sides, are not shy to Declare, That this Great and Early Appearance is made, upon account of contending for a Speaker.

The State of the Contention upon this Occasion lies thus,

The Tory Party are for Chosing such a Person into the Chair, as shall be Recommended by the Queen, and her chief Governour of this Kingdom.

The Whiggs are for fetting up a Person for the Chair, in Opposition to this Recommendation.

In these Circumstances, I think it will be very easy, for a Man of my Impartial Opinion, to determine for the Party which is in the Right, and which every honest Friend to our Country, and every dutiful Subject to our Queen, ought to follow in this

point.

To fay al' at once, that can be faid for the Whiggs, I will affert this to be the Privilege of the Commons, to Etest their Speaker; But then, I must desire leave to add, That this is the Prerogative of the Crown, to Approve, or Disapprove him: From whence it obviously follows, that it is a kind Condescention in the Government, to intimate the Person who wou'd be Acceptable; that so no Person, presuming to stand against the Pleasure of the Government, may suffer the Disgrace of being Disapprov'd.

The Speaker of a House of Commons, is the Perfon, whom the Government entrusts with Answers to the Addresses of the Commoners, and with Messages of the greatest Importance to be transacted in the House, upon which accounts, tho' it be the Privilege of the Members to Elect this Great Officer of Trust, between the Court and the Commons; yet, I should think, their Duty, their Interest, and even good Manners might direct them to Chose such a Person, as the Chief Governor should declare he was willing to Confide in : For unless such a Person be Employ'd in this Service, he that should come in against the Inclination of the Government, wou'd only be the Messanger of Jealousies and Misunderflandings; our Divisions must Encrease, and our Business be lost.

Look into the Precedents of time past, and you shall find the Speaker of the House of Commons re-

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commended by the Crown almost in every Instance. It is a known Method for the Scretary or some of the Privy Council. to declare the Pleasure of the Crown to the Members, at the very Entrance upon the Proceeding to an Election of a Speaker: And so very Observant have the Commons been of this Recommendation, that you shall see in England, in the Parliament, 1640. a Parliament not overabounding in Duty to the Crown; yet, in this point, they agreed to Chose Mr. Lenthal, recommended by the King, tho they Agreed in nothing else, that his Majesty recommended to them.

In this Kingdom of Ireland, and at this time, what shou'd induce Men to oppose the QUEEN, to Attempt to lay aside a Gentleman, whom She has a Mind to Trust with her kind Correspondencies with Her People, and to Constront Her with a Person, whom She has lately Displac'd from an Eminent Trust, to say no more of him:—— VVhat can induce Men to such fort of Enterprizes, as these? This is not only an Undutiful, but an unpolitick

Contention.

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I know many of the VV bigg Party, will leave them in this Division, altho' they will join them in every thing else. For in good Earnest, what Construction can be put upon this Attempt, for Men to Oppose a VV orthy, and a sufficient Person Recommended by the Government, but this, That there is a Faction in Ireland, setting themselves in Opposition to the Government upon every occasion: It is notorious how much this Spirit has prevail'd among us in too many Instances of later

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And whither does all this tend, but to Affront the Queen, to fly in the Face of her chief Governor here, and to Glory in being Licentinus, under the Notion of Liberty. The Conclusion of all which will be, to have that Liberty taken from us, which we knew not how to use; to have our Selves, our Estates, and Fortunes, Taxed from England, by a People, who have no extraordinary favourable Dispositions for our Country, and to be sure will Treat us the worse, upon these Provocations, which shall bring us under their Dissertion.

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